

or closed bank holding company identifying a customer of the closed bank or closed bank holding company only if the Comptroller General believes the customer had a controlling influence in the management of the closed bank or closed bank holding company or was related to or affiliated with a person or group having a controlling influence.

(2) An officer or employee of the Government Accountability Office may discuss a customer, bank, or bank holding company with an official of an appropriate Federal banking agency and may report an apparent criminal violation to an appropriate law enforcement authority of the United States Government or a State.

(3) This subsection does not authorize an officer or employee of an appropriate Federal banking agency to withhold information from a committee of the Congress authorized to have the information.

(c) Records, property, workpapers, correspondence, and documents; accessibility

(1)(A) To carry out this section, all records and property of or used by an appropriate Federal banking agency, including samples of reports of examinations of a bank or bank holding company the Comptroller General considers statistically meaningful and workpapers and correspondence related to the reports shall be made available to the Comptroller General, including such records and property pertaining to the coordination of international regulation, supervisor and examination activities of an appropriate Federal banking agency.

(B) The Comptroller General shall give each appropriate Federal banking agency a current list of officers and employees to whom, with proper identification, records and property may be made available, and who may make notes or copies necessary to carry out an audit.

(C) Each appropriate Federal banking agency shall give the Comptroller General suitable and lockable offices and furniture, telephones, and access to copying facilities.

(2) Except for the temporary removal of workpapers of the Comptroller General that do not identify a customer of an open or closed bank or bank holding company, an open bank, or an open bank holding company, all workpapers of the Comptroller General and records and property of or used by an appropriate Federal banking agency that the Comptroller General possesses during an audit, shall remain in such agency. The Comptroller General shall prevent unauthorized access to records or property.

(Pub. L. 98-181, title IX, §911, Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1282; Pub. L. 108-271, §8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814.)

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (b)(1)(A), (2). Pub. L. 108-271 substituted “Government Accountability Office” for “General Accounting Office”.

§ 3911. Equal representation for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

As one of the three Federal bank regulatory and supervisory agencies, and as the insurer of the United States banks involved in international lending, the Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation shall be given equal representation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency on the Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of the Group of Ten Countries and Switzerland.

(Pub. L. 98-181, title IX, §912, Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1284.)

§ 3912. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title II, § 2224(c), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-415

Section, Pub. L. 98-181, title IX, §913, Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1284; Pub. L. 100-418, title III, §3121(e), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1379, directed Secretary of the Treasury and certain Federal banking agencies to report to Congress, no later than 6 months after Nov. 30, 1983, regarding changes that could improve international lending operations of banking institutions.

CHAPTER 41—EXPEDITED FUNDS AVAILABILITY

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§ 4001. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) Account

The term “account” means a demand deposit account or other similar transaction account at a depository institution.

(2) Board

The term “Board” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(3) Business day

The term “business day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(4) Cash

The term “cash” means United States coins and currency, including Federal Reserve notes.

(5) Cashier’s check

The term “cashier’s check” means any check which—

- (A) is drawn on a depository institution;
- (B) is signed by an officer or employee of such depository institution; and
- (C) is a direct obligation of such depository institution.

(6) Certified check

The term “certified check” means any check with respect to which a depository institution certifies that—

- (A) the signature on the check is genuine; and
- (B) such depository institution has set aside funds which—
 - (i) are equal to the amount of the check; and
 - (ii) will be used only to pay such check.

(7) Check

The term “check” means any negotiable demand draft drawn on or payable through an office of a depository institution located in the United States. Such term does not include noncash items.

(8) Check clearinghouse association

The term “check clearinghouse association” means any arrangement by which participant depository institutions exchange deposited checks on a local basis, including an entire metropolitan area, without using the check processing facilities of the Federal Reserve System.

(9) Check processing region

The term “check processing region” means the geographical area served by a Federal Reserve bank check processing center or such larger area as the Board may prescribe by regulations.

(10) Consumer account

The term “consumer account” means any account used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(11) Depository check

The term “depository check” means any cashier’s check, certified check, teller’s check, and any other functionally equivalent instrument as determined by the Board.

(12) Depository institution

The term “depository institution” has the meaning given such term in clauses (i) through (vi) of section 461(b)(1)(A) of this title. Such term also includes an office, branch, or agency of a foreign bank located in the United States.

(13) Local originating depository institution

The term “local originating depository institution” means any originating depository institution which is located in the same check processing region as the receiving depository institution.

(14) Noncash item

The term “noncash item” means—

- (A) a check or other demand item to which a passbook, certificate, or other document is attached;
- (B) a check or other demand item which is accompanied by special instructions, such as a request for special advice of payment or dishonor; or
- (C) any similar item which is otherwise classified as a noncash item in regulations of the Board.

(15) Nonlocal originating depository institution

The term “nonlocal originating depository institution” means any originating depository institution which is not a local depository institution.

(16) Proprietary ATM

The term “proprietary ATM” means an automated teller machine which is—

- (A) located—
 - (i) at or adjacent to a branch of the receiving depository institution; or
 - (ii) in close proximity, as defined by the Board, to a branch of the receiving depository institution; or
- (B) owned by, operated exclusively for, or operated by the receiving depository institution.

(17) Originating depository institution

The term “originating depository institution” means the branch of a depository institution on which a check is drawn.

(18) Nonproprietary ATM

The term “nonproprietary ATM” means an automated teller machine which is not a proprietary ATM.

(19) Participant

The term “participant” means a depository institution which—

- (A) is located in the same geographic area as that served by a check clearinghouse association; and